

BSAS AUDIO-TELECONFERENCE
NOVEMBER, 2000
NEUROBIOLOGY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PRE-TEST

Before attending the audio-teleconference or viewing the materials this month, all attendees should complete the following pre-test. Each attendee should return his or her completed pretest to the site coordinator who will then distribute the teleconference materials. Site coordinators should return the pretests to BSAS staff. Attendees will also be required to complete a post-test, to be administered one month following the November, 2000 session, and covering materials discussed in the November, 2000 session of the Audio Teleconference Series. **Please mark an X in the box to indicate the best answer for each question.**

1. Antabuse [disulfiram] is a medication that works directly on the brain, reducing craving for alcohol by blocking cellular receptors for alcohol.

☐ True ☐ False
2. Research indicates that disulfiram is associated with greater treatment retention and more prolonged abstinence from cocaine in cocaine dependent individuals who drink.

☐ True ☐ False
3. Evidence indicates that naltrexone treatment combined with cognitive-behavioral coping skills treatment produces the best outcomes for avoiding a significant relapse, compared with placebo and less intense counseling.

☐ True ☐ False
4. Common side effects of disulfiram [Antabuse] use are mild drowsiness, sleepiness, garlic breath, and metallic taste. ☐ True ☐ False
5. Studies indicate that buspirone [BuSpar] is effective in enhancing retention of alcoholics in treatment, and in reducing relapses among very anxious drinkers.

☐ True ☐ False
6. Research indicates that familial alcoholism is associated with higher than normal levels of beta endorphin. ☐ True ☐ False
7. Research indicates that all but which of the following psychiatric disorders occur among more than 10% of alcoholics [circle letter].
 - a. Schizophrenia
 - b. Major Depression
 - c. Panic Disorder
 - d. Social Phobia
 - e. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

8. Experimental evidence indicates that naltrexone reduces alcohol craving in abstinent, dependent drinkers. ☐ True ☐ False

9. Research indicates that naltrexone use is associated with high rates of liver test abnormalities. ☐ True ☐ False

10. Experimental evidence indicates that naltrexone is associated with a delay in initiating drinking, even in a bar setting. ☐ True ☐ False

Group leaders: distribute the answers only after the pretest is returned to you.

answers: pretest Pharmacotherapy of alcoholism

- 1 false
- 2 true
- 3 true
- 4 true
- 5 true
- 6 false
- 7 a
- 8 true
- 9 false
- 10 true